THE WORKINGWOMEN.

Avenues of Labor That Are Open to Them.

Interesting Statistics-Causes of Female Disabilities and Consequences of Mental Anxiety and Over Toil-Cases of Suffering and Privation-The Frotective Association-What is Done and is Doing.

There are in this city, according to the best estimates made, about thirty thousand workingwomen and girls who earn a living by their daily toil at various trades and occupations. One of themselves answers the question "Where do they all come

During and since the close of the war about 2.500 those female workers have organized themselves into unions, such as capmakers, umbrella and parasol sewers, cuff and collar laundresses, shoe operators, compositors, bookbinders and the like. The proportion of organized and unassociated workingwomen, it will be seen, is very small, and there is very little adhesiveness or community of principle among them, and they easily fall a prey to greedy and grasping employers. While the war was in progress, and women and girts, in the absence of husbands, brothers and fathers, had to support the family by their own labor, advantage was taken of their helplessness, and the daily papers were continually filled with their

CRIES FOR PROTECTION AND HELP. Those cries reached the ears and touched the hearts of a few gentlemen, who got up public meetings and tried to create an enthusiasm among the workingwomen for their own interests, but failed until the fall of 1863, when the gentlemen themselves, among whom were Judge Charles P. Daly, ses S. and Jos. P. Beach, G. W. Matsell, Wm. McKellar, Daniel Walford and Wm. R. Roberts tat present member of Congress), organized a society for the protection of workingwomen who obtain a livelihood by employments not connected with household service:-First, by securing legal protection from frands and impositions, free of expense; second, by appeals respectfully but urgently made to employers for wages proportioned to the cost of to employers for wages proportioned to the cost of labor as is due to health and the requirements of household affairs; there, by seeking new and appropriate spheres of inbor in departments not now occupied by them. Fourth, by sustaining a registry system through which those out of work may be assisted in linding employment. Fifth, by appears to the community at large for that sympatiny and support which is due to the otherwise defenceiess condition of working women.

omen. 1864 the Workingwomen's Protective Union

at large for that sympaths and support which is the to to that wise declaceless constitute of the total visiting to them for surply when the support is the support of the

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Here, then, is a list of sixty-seven different trade-OT CALLINGS IN WHICH WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED; but, besides these, there are others which have not applied to the Working women's Protective Union for work, or in such sparse numbers as not to require statistical mention. Among these are diamond polishers, telegraphers, confectioners, gold leaf workers, glass gliders, laundry and domestic workers, map colorers and photograph mounters, net makers, paper patterns, pencils, rosettes, skirt and screw makers and paokers, tobacco strippers, persons engaged in preparing fruit and vegetables for canning and preserving in summer and many other input callings. Very many of these trades are so combined with others as to appear to the uninfiliated to be branches, but those who work at CALLINGS IN WRICH WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED;

them consider them distinct trades, and, though closely alined, they are to them as strange as if they bore no relation whatever to each other. For instances—in laundry work there are irouers, starobers, bosom folders, &c., considered as separate trades by those who work at them. In like manner he making, polishing, covering and carding of buittons are treated as different trades, instead of being branches of the same trade. The making of bonnet frames and the trimming of them are also distinct from regular milituery work. The same is true of other trades.

It will be perceived that some trades and callings have greatly failen into disuse within the last two or three years or are practically dead. Among these may be named the manufacture of skirt elevators, now no longer necessary, because of the short dresses worn by ladies; the fabrication of fringes, trills, tassels, roseties and the like, and hair dressing, which is now done mainly by professional wig and waterfall makers. Millinery, it will be seen, is not very brisk at the present time, ladies being quite equal to the duty of making and trimming their articles of apparel for themselves. Bead working, which was the rage three or four years ago, and which attracted considerable attention by several cases of fraudulent oppression of the operatives by employers, which were published in the papers at the time, is also gone.

Of the trades which give the steadlest employment to the greatest number of working women, those that require the use of needle and taread take the

by employers, which were published in the papers at the time, is also gone.

Of the trades which give the steadlest employment to the greatest number of working women, those that require the use of needle and thread take the lead, such as dressmakers, sewing machine operators and finishers, tailoresses, soamstresses, plain sewers and the like. The trades and callings in which work is best paid are alsoe operators and binders, collar and necktie makers and artificial flower and feather manufacturers; and, as many of those things can be fabricated at home, the girls are enabled to increase their weekly income thereoy. Very many of those trades depend upon the season and the fashious for their birth and existence.

The former, by working about fourteen hours a day, can make fourteen coats and earn \$2.50 per day; but out of this sum basisers and operators are to receive eighty-four cents each, or \$1.68 per day, and pressers get forty-two cents a day, so that the actual earnings of the linen coat factor is but forty cents a day, unless she is equal to every branch of the business. The prices paid by the manufacturer are from twelve to eighteen cents per coat, and the above estimate is based on the last named figure, which, of course, is not the general average. It may seem incredible that women can work for and subsist upon any such sum, but they do. Button nole makers are another poorily paid class. Haif a cent a hole is the maximum price paid by manufacturers, and, of course, those who subjet the work so that it shall pass the Argus eyes of the employer, who, if he be lil disposed or sour tempered, will find faunt with trides, and compel them to do their work so that it shall pass the Argus eyes of the employer, who, if he be lil disposed or sour tempered, will find faunt with trides, and compel them to do their work so that it shall pass the Argus eyes of the employer, who, if he be lil disposed or sour tempered, will find faunt of robustion for their habor, for working women ever to rise to a condition of indepe

their male competitors receive for corresponding labor. Various reasons are assigned by employers for this distinction, and it is not probable that

THE BALLOT,
for which so many are striving, would make any appreciable difference in woman's lavor so long as these objections are raised and maintained.

It is asserted that as saleswomen they are inferior to men in urbainty and accommodating qualities, and ladies prefer to deal with the other sex rather than with their own. As tradeswomen they are also said to be much more superficial in the prosecution and performance of their work than men. And this superficiality is explained by the theory of temale education which teaches them that after attaining a certain age they are to become wives and inothers and to be supported by men. Marriage, in short, is the ultimate of female education. Hence women do not engage in business as men do—for life—and they are not likely to do so until our systems of education are so chauged that woman shall be taught that her true sphere in life is to be a "help meet?" for man and not his toy or his slave. And if women are ever to stand forth the pointical equals of men they must show themselves independent of men for their subsistence. This equality and independence can only be secured by women taking trades for life and sticking to them until death or a happy marriage or some other favorable circumstance induces or compels a change. Then, should sickness or disaster beful either busband or wife, the other will be found a sufficient mainstay for the family. It is this

DEFENDENCE OF THE FAIR SEX upon the stern sex that has enabled men in all ages and in all lands to oppress women, and it is only with the advancing progress of the present century that men have learned to look upon and to treat women as in some sense their equals.

There are of course some spheres of human life and labor which women can never enter nor become competitors therein with men. Blacksmiths, gansmiths, horeshoers, brickingers, masons, carpenters, plasterers,

the family, daily, had consisted of bread and coffee only.

MEAT THEY HAD NOT TASTED, and milk, butter, sugar, or even molasses were luxures which they had not molalged in and could not obtain. Special efforts were made in her case and employment was promptly secured.

A person of good address, intelligent and neatly attired, made application also for work. She had been a school teacher, but sickness or political influence had rotated her out of office. She had no trade, and it was afterly impossible for her to procure employment suited to her capacities. Almost her first words to the Superintendent of the Working women's frotective Union were:

"What am I to do? I cannot get work: life has no charm for me, and what's my use of hving? Boarding house keepers will not maintain me. I feet like drowning myself."

Some persons who read this may be ready to ask, why don't such women take situations in private

some persons who read this may be ready to ask, ay don't such women take situations in private miles? Many of them would if they could get em, and many more could not accept them with tauffering industrities to which they could not a suffering industrities to which they could not

comines? Many of them would if they could get teem, and many more could not accept them with them, and many more could not accept them with the suffering industities to which they could not not suffering industities to which they could not not suffering industities to which they could not not suffering industries to submit. For et known that American grirs are too intelligent in the ducated to become general house servants to my great extent, and such places are usually mospolized by foreigners. There was, for instance, a less H—, an ancient maden lady restaing in the tentity of Washington square, who had for months ought for a woman of superior intelligence and acomplishments to act as companion.

THE WORKINGWOMEN'S UNION Onlid send her two or three such persons any day, at there is one insuperable obstacle in the arrangement which prevents them. It is that while those complished young women may be suitable comanions for Miss B—— every other moment of the xy, yet at meat time they must become comanions of the kitchen servants. The inconsistency of such a requirement is apparent, and the internitent of the Union has too much resect for this class of applicants to make any ich proposal to them. Hence Miss B—— must apply her domestic comforts alone of look elsewhere a help. Indeed, a majority of the new applicants fate have been of the better class, and their maners and conversation readily impress a stranger th the laca that they have seen better days. The istories of many of them, could they be revealed, ould contain secrets of terrible distress and sorow. Not long ago one of this class entered the diec of the Union in search of work. She had tried verything but domestic service and failed to obtain another, and made application to the missionary soleties and benevolent associations; but they had no heave, and they could not make one because she ould not let them know how great were her sufferigs. She called one day at the woman's surear troubled themselves with individual asses, but sought only "to elevate wom

anxiety and physical toll in the endeavor to keep soul and body together must very materially shorten the natural lives of working girls and women. And the weekly mortality records show that of the number of adults, or those above the age of fitteen, a large proportion are comparatively young women, tiere is a social evil existing in our midst of far greater perit to the community than some of those which philanthropists and legislators seek to cure, and it demands the most earnest attention of every thoughtful and caudid man. It is growing upon us, Every year the number of female tollers in our midst increases, and every year hunger, disease and premature wasting of the physical energies through mental care take hundreds of them to the tomb. Something should be done here and now to check this growing evil and to create among us a sentiment that, in those callings in which the sexes compete and for many of which women are better qualified by natural tact, education and capability than men, they shall receive as good wages for their labor as men do. When we have reached this point we shall have made a long stride towaru elevating women in the mass and increasing the moral and productive power of the population.

FROM NEW YORK TO HALIFAX BY RA'L

How Europe and America Will be Brought Two Days Nearer Together-A Contrast Between the Present and the Future-The Approaching Completion and Early Opening of a Great International Thoroughfare.

From New York to Halifax by rail and without change of cars! Two days' time saved between New York and Liverpool! These are events which in less than a twelvemonth will be as common as a railroad trip now is between New York and San Francisco. Very few people on either continent are probably aware of the rapid forwarding of an enterprise which is to prove so beneficial to the commercial, social and political interests of the Old and New Worlds, and it has been reserved for the NEW YORK HERALD to first enlighten them upon this as well as upon all other matter of human progress on this broad and mundane sphere. Your correspondent, indulging in the fond and common hope of an early settlement of the Alabama claims, the fishery question and the haift dozen other complications in dispute between the United States and Great Britain, imagined that he saw in the completion of the great international highway about to be described an additional bond of union between the two great nations, whose inter ests are so closely allied with each other. But, apart from these deligntful fancies, I have also taken the common American business view of the vast enter prise, knowing that when business is promoted and made profitable the blessings of peace and good fellowship will be likely to take care of themselves. Especially may this be called the case when the subject is that of better communication. Commercial intercourse invariably brings into play self-interest, and the selfishness of mankind will be a prominent auxiliary in the strengthening of the bonds of peace. But, without further happy anticipations of "peace on earth and good will to men," I will proceed to lay before the Herald readers the details of

ANOTHER GREAT BAILEOAD ROUTE ACROSS THE CONTINENT, prise, knowing that when business is promoted and

ANOTAER GREAT RAILEOAD ROUTE ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
not second in importance and usefulness to the great Union Pacific thorongulare. What I refer to is the now almost complete: "European and North American Railway," a line which seems destined to monopolize for the immediate present all the light carrying trade between America and the citizes of Great Britain. It is now so nearly finished as to warrant the belief that it will be in operation in September or October next as tar as this city, from "the States," and the link to form a connection to Haiifax will probably be completed a few months later. The road is chartered both in the United States and the provinces, and the stock is about equally divided between Americans and residents in New Branswick and Nova Scotia. The American stockholiers are mostly citizens of Maine, and their portion of the work has been the building of the line from Bangor to Vanceboro, on the St. Croix river, the dividing stream between the United States and the New Dominion; and the provincial stockholders, according to the terms of agreement, furnished the line from the eastern banks of the St. Croix to this city. The Dominion company have their portion of the road complete and in running order, and the Maine corpora ion are short by a distance of about lifty-five miles, but this will be finished during the summer, and, as before stated, the line will then be complete from Bangor to St. John.

A Suspension eridge Across St. John River

John.

A SUSPENSION ERIDGE ACROSS ST, JOHN RIVER at a point about two miles from this city will be one of the desirable features of the route, and an attempt will be made to have it constructed at attempt will be made to have it constructed at the expense of the Dominion government. There is already one built at the same point, but it is too siender for other than common highway purposes, and a structure suitable for railway traffe wil cost in the neighborhood of a minion dollars, and be in every respect as gigantic as the famons work across the Nngara river. In relation to the bridge the agreement between the two companies is to the effect that the New Brunswick corporation shall apply to the Dominion government for aid to the amount of \$250,000 toward the building of the bridge; that if such aid is refused an application will then be made to have the government purchase the stock of the road to the amount of \$250,000; that if the government declines to do this, then the New Brunswick company will apply for authority to Issue bonds to the Maine company equal to the whole cost Maine company equal to the whole cost of the bridge; and if all these means rail, then the New Brunswick company is to Issue to the Maine company its stock to a sufficient amount to build the bridge, which, as before stated, will be not far from a million dollars. The general Dominion government has already granted a subsidy sufficient to secure a continuous connection of the European and North American with the Shedlac railroad in this city. The work will be commenced immediately, and will be accomplished by the laying of railway tracks entirely around the border of the city.

THE ROUTE OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL THO-ROUGHFARE.

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THE ROUTE OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL THO-ROUGHFARE.

A considerable portion of the country traversed by this new international railway is comparatively undeveloped, and the benefits of the route will be of a local as well as of a general character. The country is by no means rich in an agricultural sense, but there are large fields of lumber scattered along the route, which will be furnished facilities for transportation for the first time. Numerous streams furnish inviting mill privileges, and it is not improbable that after the present generation has passed away industrial manufacturing villages will spring up along the line. The road, running from here in the direction of "the States," as the provincials term the American territory, starts from the town of Carlton, a thriving little village, on the other side of the river, which (until the building of a suspension bridge) is approachable only after a five minutes' ride in a fertywoat. Starting from Carlton the road follows the counts of the St. John river up the Nerepis and bouglas vaileys to the headwaters of the Oromorto streams, after which it crosses a rather barren but level country—a distance of forty-two miles—where a junction is formed with the New Brunswick and Canada Railway, which is to be absorbed by and form a portion of the great route. Six miles from this junction is the St. Croix river, the dividing line between the Dominion and the United States, where the connection is formed between the two companies, bearing the name of the European and North American Railway. From the Dominion line to Mattawamkeag. This, however, will the completed in September and opened for traffic by the first of October. Even now there is considerable passenger travel by the route, the distance between the Instrumental Steamship Company via Portland and Boston.

Between St. John and Halifax there is also an unfinished ink, but it will be completed portion betw

wondering within herself now or by what subtle or ponderous agencies hits. Stanton and Mrs. Susan B. Authony expected or could accomplish such a result.

Annie M—, a bright, intelligent girl of eighteen years of age, who maintains an aged mother and a consumptive brother and a younger brother and herself and pays ten dollars a month rent for rooms in East Broadway. The lad is now earning \$2.50 at week and heigs her to that extent. What with watching her sick brother and her aged mother and busilty plying the needle and thread, she has lost many a might's rest and spent many an anxious nour by day, so that her young and handsome features look prematurely old and carewarn. She is an American girl, and too proud to let her trails and sorrows be known to every one. She visited a wealtny relative in Chicago recently, having borrowed the money to do so in the hope that during her brief sojourn there he should be able to glean or to guess from her appearance or casual remarks that the family were in distress here without compelling her to unbosom her talk of Soirkow AND SUFFERING.

Her relatives were delighted to see her, and on her return a tloket to New York and a sum of money sufficient to enable her to pay her debts and to supply proper nourishment for the sick and dying at home were handed her.

It must be evident to even the casual readers of these and similar incidents which might be cited that the wear and tear of such constant mental.

New York and Boston, and the roads between Hallfax and Eoston are also getting new coaches ready to run over their portion of the roads.

THE FORMAL OPENING OF THE ROAD will probably be some time in September, and business will be commenced in October. It is intended to make the opening a great event in the history of the Dominion, and the ceremonies will probably occupy a full fortnight. Prominent railroad officials and public men from the States and provinces will be invited, and barbeones and carnivals generally will be in order all along the line. The occasion, however, will justify an exhibition of joy and pride, for the work will be one of the greatest and most important of all modern railroad exterprises.

FIELD SPORTS.

Steeple-Chasing and Racing in Old England.

The Grand National Steeple Chase-Second Victory of The Lamb-The Lincolnshire Handicap-Vulcan and Veranda Run a Dead Heat.

LONDON March 23 1871. Tuesday last was one of the most exciting days, in a quiet way, that we have had for months past. While pells were ringing and flags waving all over England in honor of the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorn the greatest steenle chase in the world was being run at Liverpool and the first important flat race of our season contested at the old cathedral city of Lincoln. It would be difficult to decide in which of these events the majority of the people were most interested; but I can youch for the fact that the thoughts of everybody who cares anything for sport were centred in tney should both have come off on the same day; but as the lessees of the rival meetings could not arrive at any agreement it was impossible that matters could be arranged otherwise. The new Jockey Club regulation, prohibiting flat racing before the week in which the 25th of March occurs, has caused a terrific scramble among the different managements for the best periods for their meetings, and the result is a clashing of fixtures which-seeing that the sporting community is not able, unlike Sir Boyle Roche's bird, to be in two or more places at the same time-is highly inconvenient. This is the week in which the date mentioned occurs, and the consequence is that it has been seized by the lessees of no fewer than four principal meetings-viz.; those at Liverpool, Lincoln, Nottingham, Warwick, to say nothing of halt a dozen of only local interest. It was expected that under these circumstances some of them must be most prejudicially affected; but in the case

it turned out otherwise, for the attendance on the grand national day was enormous, and far exceeded any ever seen on the Aintree, the track of country over which the steeple chase is run, and which is situated about five miles from Liverpool. It is true that many of the patrons of flat racing elected to go to Lincoln in preference to the scene of the great "cross country" event, and financial reasons drew several of the leading bookmakers to reasons drew several of the leading bookmakers to the same place; but the general sport-loving public greatly prefer a steeple chase to a that race, even of the importance of the Derby. The day, too, was beautiful; the royal wedding had given it a sort of holiday character, and the consequence was an im-mense turnout on the usually bleak and wintry Aintree, where one never expects sunny skies and a baimy atmosphere.

Amirree, where one never expects sunny skies and a baimy atmosphere.

THE GRAND NATIONAL
has for a long time been the principal object of speculation in the turi market, and the ups and downs of the betting have been of the most remarkable description. To these it is unnecessary to refer, the post of the distribution of the most remarkable description. To these it is unnecessary to refer, the post of the distribution of the most remarkable description. To these it is unnecessary to refer, the post of the distribution of the turity of the distribution of the turity of the distribution of the distribution of the turity of the distribution of the distribu

Colonel, after being so very mand randen mate in pockey was presecuted by the Society for the Prevention of Grueity to Andmais. Cecil, an animal who was now to make his flast appearance and continued and make the continued and make the continued and make the potential and make the continued and make the potential and make the potential and the potential and the same interest as the Lamb, and was rumored to have won a great trust. The following was the flast potential and the potential and the same interest as the Lamb, and was rumored to have won a great trust. The following was the flast potential and the potential and the same interest as the Lamb, and was rumored to have won a great trust. The following was take; winners extra. Grand National Gourse about four miles and a quarter? It subs. \$6.00 whom declared. Lond Gourse, the potential and the potent

for the finish, Ruius, who had so long gallantly maintained his place at the head of the field, was in troutle, and The Lamb and Despatch came away from their coponents, of whom Pearl Biver, Scarrington and Tusculanum soon passed the now dead beater Rufas. At the turn into the straight run home the race became a match between The Lamb and Despatch, the former of whom finally won by three leagths, while Scarrington beat Pearl Diver into fourth place; Tusculanum was fifth; The Colonel sixth. The excitement was tremendous and the cheering of the heartlest description. The horse and his owner were almost carried in triumpa by the namethse crowd, one of whom took the opportunity of easing his Lordship of his water and pures. Lord Poulett wins a large stake, and needs it. The bookmakers generally are hard hit. The race was run in the lastest time on record—9:354—and was comiested by the best field ever seen on the Alairee.

THE Lincolnshife Handleap of the season, was comparatively a tame affair. It has, however, led to a great deal of betting, and its issue was naturally looked for with very great interest throughout the country. The following was The Lincolnshife Handleap of 500 sovs., added to a sweep-stakes of H sovs. each, 10 ft., for three year-olds and unwards; winners extra; the second received 30 sovs. out of the lakes and the little ared hy thoughest—Alarum, and of the sakes and the little ared hy thoughest—Alarum.

Mr. C. Rayner's, Jr.'s ch. f. Queen of the May, 3 years, 99 lbs.

Mr. Rufl's ch. c. Westley, 4 years, 97 lbs.

Mr. J. Crick's b. c. Outpost, 4 years, 97 lbs.

Mr. Merry's ch. c. Compettior, 4 years, 19 lbs.

Mr. de la Charme's ch. t. counche, 4 years, 19 lbs.

General Peel's br. c. Enfeld, 4 years, 19 lbs.

Mr. Savile's ch. f. Mabille, 3 years, 19 lbs.

Mr. W. Vaughan's b. c. The Dwarf, 3 years, 17 lbs.

Sir F. Johnstone's b. c. Thu Wears, 4 years, 18 lbs.

Mr. Geviil's ch. c. Moorlands, 4 years, 19 lbs.

Mr. G. G. Keswick's b. c. Marquis of Stevne, 3 years, 54 lbs.

The betting at the start was as follows:

The betting at the start was as follows:

4 to I against Tim Weaver (taken); 8 to I against Sarsfield (taken; 100 to 12 against Syram (taken); 100 to 12 against Vuican (taken); 10 to 1 against Veranda (taken); 106 to 8 against 100 to 7 against Competitor (taken); 100 to 8 against 100 to 100 to 7 against Competitor (taken); 100 to 8 against Queen of the May (taken); 20 to 1 against thach); 20 to 1 against Ended taken; 25 to 1 against Typhous (taken); 25 to 1 against Honded taken; 25 to 1 against Typhous (taken); 25 to 1 against Honded taken; 26 to 1 against Godden (taken); 50 to 1 against d'Armes (taken); 50 to 1 against Godden (taken); 50 to 1 against Mabille (taken);

Roquefort taken); 50 to 1 against Herant d'Armes (taken);
50 to 1 against Gouache (taken); 50 to 1 against Mabille (taken).

THE RACE.

After four false starts, caused by the unpatience of Veranda, Vulcan, Moorlands, Tim Weaver and Competitor, the flag was lowered, and the first to show in front were Vulcan and Queen of the May, nearest to whom were Royal Rake, Typhicus, Veranda, Competitor, Marquis of Steyne, Moorlands and Roquefort. Mabille bolted at the start, but deciming to go the regular course took a short can across the intervening country, and joined the field at the turn into the straight run home, where she cannoned against Competitor and nearly bringing him down, at once settled any chance he might have had. There was but little variation in the relative nositions given above, but at the turn Queen of the May, who had hitherto heid a clear licad, compounded, and Vulcan took up the running. As they entered the straight Veranda, in the centre of the course, came through her horses and joined the leader, Jack Spigot at the same time racing into third place, with Enfield and Typhicus in immediate attendance, the next being Roquefort and Enfield. From the distance the race became a match between Vulcan and Veranda, who raced together head and nead past the stand enclosure. Until within fifty yards of home the old norse seemed to have the best of it; but, despite all that Jarvis could do, the French filly got on level terms with him in the last few strides, and the pair finished a dead heat. The owners agreed not to run it off, but to divide the stakes, for which Vulcan walked over. The result is disastrous to those who backed either in double event bets; for instance, those who backed Vulcan or Veranda for the handicap and The Lamb for the Grand National win nothing, the bets being of. By a regulation of the Jockey Club, if in double event bets the first race ends in a dead heat the bets are void. On the other hand, if the Grand National had been run be-fore, instead of—as it was—an hour and a half after fore, mstead of—as it was—an hour and a haif after the Handicaps, the bets would have held good.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Epsom Spring Meeting-Leading Features of the Event-The City and Suburban Handicap-The Great Metropolitan Stakes - Fearful Weather.

The leading features of the Epsom Spring Meeting-held about six weeks before the Epsom Summer Meeting, which can boast of having on its programme the greatest race in the world-are the City and Subarban Handicap, and the Great Metro politan Handteap. The former is one of the most important events of the kind that take place during the turi season; the latter was founded by the publicans, and being largely supported by the liceased victualling interest-strangely enough there are no clauses relating to it in the Home Secretary's new bill relating to public house licenses, which is creating such a hubbub at present-it furnishes occasion for a great cockney holiday. On this occageather, the contrasts presented by it being striking in the extreme. It has rained "pretty considerable" here within the last fortnight; but I have not seen rain in any degree approaching in persistency and volume that which fell on the bleak and exposed Surrey Downs on Tuesday, the city and suburban day. It was coming down in torrents about noon, when the majority of us left the London Bridge and Waterloo stations for the hour's ride on the rail to Epsom. It was raining at six o'clock when we got back to town, and it was falling in sheets during the whose time we were wandering about on the course or inspecting the horses in the paddock or watching the racing from the stands which extend for a quarter of a rele along the course at and about "the finish." The Downs, which are made up of chalk, lying under a light turf, are peculiarly suited for the manufacture of mud, which was carried on at such an astonishing rate on Tuesday that the course was turned into a quagmire and the neighborhood of the Grand Stand converted into a sea of mud. When we got home at night we were covered with a coating of white almost from head to toe; while as for the lockeys, when they came in to weigh after a race, they were so begrimed that their very masters would have failed to recognize them. On the following afternoon—that of the great metropolitan day—on the other hand the weather was delightful, and as wo looked over the vast expanse of the rolling Downs, clad to the brightest and freshest green; on their background of woodland rejoicing in all the giories of spring, on the gorgeous panorama that stretches away to the north with its quiet hamiets

giories of spring, on the gorgeous panorama that stretches away to the north with its quiet hamiets peeping from out-of-the-way nooks, its steeples shooting up ogainst the clear blue sky, its white roads and pathways whomag amiest newly ploughed fields and rich pastures, we almost forgot the misery we had undergone.

THE CITY AND SUBURBAN.

which brought out a very lair field of handicap horses, has, for some time past, been one of the features of the turi market, but proved a great blow to the general body of backers and to the prophets, who were "doored" to a nam, not one of the ffast seven favorites finishing in the first three. The great event of the morning was the announcement that Pax, the representative of Woodlycote, the tricklest and most mysterious stable connected with English sport, had been "scratched;" but everyone was relieved by the result, for he has long been—as Woodlycote's horses generally are—the ignits fatures of backers, who are "on time" again for the Chester Cap quite undeterred by the losses he has caused them. The following was the held:—

THE CITY AND STRUBBAN HANDICAP of 15 sovs, each 10 ft., and only 5 if declared, with 200 added; the second received 00 sovs out of the stakes; winners extra. About one mile and a quarter. 16 subs, 85 of whom declared. Mr. J. Parry's or, c. Jack Spigot, by The Drake—Lady Holberton, 3 years, 86 bs.

1 Lord Annesley's ch. g. Revoke, 5 years, 80 bs.

2 Mr. R. Porter's b. c. King William, 5 years, 195 bs.

3 Mr. T. Stoith's b. h. Paganini, 6 years, 195 lbs.

4 Lord Royston's br. c. King William, 5 years, 196 lbs.

5 Mr. J. Johnston's ch. f. Maid of Athol, 4 years, 104 lbs.

6 Lord Chairenon's ch. c. Mouseigneur, 4 years, 196 lbs.

6 Mr. J. Johnston's b. c. Avencat, 4 years, 196 lbs.

7 Mr. P. Teck's b. c. Avencat, 4 years, 196 lbs.

8 Mr. P. Teck's b. c. Repolity, 5 years, 87 lbs.

9 Lord Alicebory's c. b. Frime Minister, Fraity, 3 years, 50 lbs.

1 Lord Alicebory's c. b. Prenfork, 3 years, 77 lbs.

9 Lord River's b. c. Prenfork, 3 years, 77 lbs.

1 Lor

Nr. Price's br. c. Sir Lionei, 3 years, 77 lbs.

Lord Allesbury's c. by Frine Minister. Frailty, 3 years, 77 lbs.

Lord River's b. c. Pitchfork, 3 years, 77 lbs.

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Britiso at this Statt, 2 to 1 against Frailty, taken; 50 2 against Harold, taken; 5 to 1 against king William, taken; 100 to 6 against should, taken; 100 to 7 against Paganian, taken; 100 to 6 against Associate, taken; 20 to 1 against Revoke, taken; 40 to 1 against Associate, and any quantity of lesser articles. It is a shame—lift wintout destruction of property. From a man comfortable in life Mr. Hoffman is getting into reduced circumstances. He said but not be a good assemblage in the paddock of critices bent on scrutinizing the candidates, of whom Paganin, Sabinus, Jack Spigot, King William, Harold and Martyrilom were the most admired, white nothing gave less satisfaction than the fayorite, who was voted "light" and "leggy." The state of the weather prevented a good start, and the consequence was that when the flag fell the lot were consequence was that when the flag fell the lot were consequence was that when the flag fell the lot were consequence was that when the flag fell the lot were consequence was that when the flag fell the lot were consequence was that when the flag fell the lot were consequence was that when the flag fell the lot were consequence was that when the flag fell the lot were consequence was that when the flag fell the lot were consequence was that when the flag fell the lot were consequence was that when the flag fell the lot were consequence was that when the flag fell the lot were consequence was that when the flag fell the lot were consequence was that when the flag fell the lot were consequence was that when the flag fell the lot were consequ

show in advance, attended by King William and Pitchfork clear of whom were Jack Spigot, Harold, Martyriom, Soucar and Brecon, Paganini and Soucar being in the van of the others, of whom Revoks held a prominent place on the outside. They ran in this order for a quarter of a mile, but then Maid of Araol dropped back, while King William took her place, just in advance of Pitchfork, Martyrdom, Harold and Jack Spigot, who were about three lengths ahead of Revoke, the Frailiy colt and Haidee, the others now presenting a long "tail," the end of which was Good Morang. Coming down the hill towards Fottenham corner. King William and Martyrdom ran so wide that botta lost considerable ground and the latter was beaten the moment has Jockey got him straight; so that Pitchfork in the centre, with Jack Spigot and Harold, were left as attendants on King William, who lay on the lower ground. In rear of these, but with no chance of success, were the Frailty colt, Faganini and Monseigneur, who crossed the road together. Here Pitchfork and Harold were compelled to rettre and half way up the straight Revoke drive up to Jack Spigot, who was now about a length behind King William. For a moment this last looked formidable, but he tired at the commencement of the stand enclosure, from which point Jack Spigot had it all his own way and won in a canter by three lengths from Revoke, after whom, at a length and a mail, came King William, Monseigneur a moderate fourth, but far in advance of the Frailty colf lifth; Pitchfork sixth, Aeronaut seventh, Sabinus eighth, Autocrat inith and Paganini tonth; Maid of Athol absolute last. The net value of the stakes was £1,455, or \$5,800, and the time £15%.

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN. THE GREAT METROPOLITAN. THE GREAT METROPOLITAN is not be a staked in the first livree. The following was the field:—

THE GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKE (handicap) of 25 sovaces, 15 ft., and only of if declared, with 400 added; the second freezived \$5 sova. out of the stakes; winners extra

whom, I am happy to say, they lost a lot of money—were bowled over, and only one of them floished in the first three. The following was the field:—

THE GREAT METEOPOLITAN STAKES (handleap) of 25 sova. cach, 15 ft., and only 5 if declared, with 400 added; the second received 55 sova. of the stakes; winners extra. About 100 miles and a quarter, to start at the winning chair. It subs., 30 whom declared.

Mr. W. Grabams b. C. Caphivator, by Caractacus—Miss chair. It subs., 30 whom declared.

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Mr. J. Smatch's Whimscad. 4 years, 31 hbs., 31 whom declared.

Mr. P. Merton's ch. h. Christians, 6 years, 123 hbs., 32 whom declared.

Mr. P. Merton's ch. h. Christians, 6 years, 124 hbs., 32 whom declared.

Mr. P. Merton's ch. E. Free trade, 4 years, 28 hbs., 32 whom declared.

Mr. C. Carrington's br. c. Phantom. 4 years, 90 hbs., 32 whom declared.

Mr. T. Carrington's br. c. Phantom. 4 years, 90 hbs., 32 whom declared.

Mr. T. Weickham's Phosphorus, 3 years, 32 hbs., 34 hbs., 48 whom declared.

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Mr. T. Weickham's Phosphorus Grahams has won in succession, having taken the race in 1869 with the Drummer, and in 1870 with Sabinus.

A MARVELLOUS STORY.

Spirits, Witchcraft and Deviltry in a Man's

First, Witchcraft and Deviltry in a Man's House.

[From the Wooster (Onio) Republican.]

If the key. Colion Mather, of witchcraft memory, were living in these degenerate days he would have his hands full of business in this city at the house of Mr. David Hoffman, near the corner of Pittsburg avenue and J. Stibbs lane. The family is said to be haunted by malignant spirits, who are uncomfortably rampant in thair evil doings, diabolical in their transactions and mysterious in their ways.

The family consists of five persons—Mr. Hoffman, who is about filty-five years of age; his wife, about filty; two daighters, respectively aged about seventeen and twenty years, and a son, probably fifteen years old. They formerly lived in Hotmes county, Mr. Hoffman being employed as miller in Sharp's mill, two miles south of Millersburg, where the family were regarded as respectable, intelligent and Christian people.

He stated that he was doing well at the mill, had a good salary and a good home, and in every way in comfortable circumstances, until disorder, in a mysterious way, visited his family. It first commenced, he said, a year ago last June, by his missing two dollars from his pocketboox, after which he privately and his money; but that, too, disappeared in the most unaccountable manner. Articles of food and clothing, in daily increasing quantities, went the same way. Crockery ware fell from shelves and broke to pieces: stones, gravel, eggs and other things were turown about in the house, apparently withmost unaccommable manner. Articles of food and cloining, in daily increasing quantities, went the same way. Crockery ware fell from shelves and broke to piecos; stones, gravel, eggs and other things were turown about in the house, apparently without human agency, the badness seemingly having headquarters in the ceilar. The family, irom being annoyed, at length became frightened, and, imagining that a onange of abode might bring relief from the spirits, removed to Wooster hast summer, Mr. Hoffman remaining at the mill, where he was unmolested by any evil visuation. But his family, who lived in Mr. Shook's noasa, West Liberty street, was not so fortunate. The clothing of the mother and cliest daughter was taken, some rotuned, from whence no one could fell, all cut to pieces, as if with shears, and some food accreted in out of the way places—for instance, all their underclothing was formed suited into the mouth of the ceilar drain, a sink dress hid under a woodpile in the cetar, and skirts, &c., baried in sand. Mnny written notes were thrown, apparently from the ceilar, bearing all kinds of messages. One was that if Mns. Hoffman wood there find a box containing \$2,500. Prior to this the family and become afrand to enter the ceinar; and as since could only go down the steep bounds. And the could get the lucre, and by this presence have the could get the lucre, and by this presence have the could get the note what to Hoffman, at a sacrifice, was compelled to give up his situation at the could get the note was received, stating no one cound get the most poil which the evil and the could get the note of the prominent spiritualists of Wooster, learning of these transactions, held a circle meeting, but received no signs from him the deep agains of her fireside. Another note was received, stating no one cound get the most poil respect strange; to the foor, it is spiritualists of Wooster visited them and offered prayer, Snortly after he leit a scrap of paper dropped strange; to the foor, upon which was written, that, as t

on the side of the nonse to the close that ney would not be returned.

Mr. and Mrs. Horbuan and the eidest daughter have no clothing but that on their backs; while in the nonse are piles of ent-up garments of all descriptions, of good quality, a dozen dresses, silk, defame, calico, &c., cloth sacques, four shawis, underclothing, and any quantity of lesser articles. It is a shame—fins wanton destruction of property. From a man comfortable in life Mr. Hoffman is getting into reduced circumstances. He said be had lost about a thousand dollars during the past year.